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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/847,606	05/02/2001	David K. Peck	20101/01401	5598

28319 7590 03/30/2006

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EXAMINER

TRAN, QUOC A

ART UNIT PAPER NUMBER

2176

DATE MAILED: 03/30/2006

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

09/847,606

Applicant(s)

PECK ET AL.

Examiner

Quoc A. Tran

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 06 January 2006.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-8, 11-14 and 17-32 is/are pending in the application.
4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☒ Claim(s) 13, 14 and 17-26 is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1, 2, 5-8, 11, 12, 27 and 28 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☒ Claim(s) 3-4, and 29-32 is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☐ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

1. This action is responsive to Amendment filed 01/06/2006, with acknowledgement of original filing date of 05/02/2001.
2. Claims 1-8, 11-14 and 17-32 are currently pending in this application. Applicants cancelled claims 9-10 and 15-16. Claims 1, 7 and 13 are independent claims.

Allowable Subject Matter

3. Claims 13-14 and 17-26 allowed.
4. Claims 3-4, 29-30 and 31-32 objected to as being dependent upon a rejected base claim, but would be allowable if rewritten in independent form including all of the limitations of the base claim and any intervening claims.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

5. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

6. **Claims 1-2, 5-8, 11-12 and 27-32** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over by Matthews et al. (hereinafter Matthews) "Complete Reference FrontPage 2000" (Public Release 1999, By Osborn/McGraw-Hill, Ca, USA), in view of Eric Ladd et al. (hereinafter Ladd) "Complete Edition Using HTML 4, XML, and JAVA 1.2" (Public Release 12/23/1998, By Que, USA).

In regard to independent claim 1, receiving from a user an indication of a selected portion of a Web-based document to be edited and of a desired editing function to be performed on the selected portion (Matthews at pages 499-506, discloses inserting HTML to modify the document and HTML authoring tool, also (Matthews at pages 464-471, also see Fig 13.2 and listing 13-3, discloses a pairs of tags, such as , for applying the Bold physical character style to the enclosed character, wherein Fig. 13.3 illustrating the logical style of character style tags displayed in the browser),

Matthews does not explicitly teach, **in-line editing function to be performed on the selected portion**, however (Ladd in Chapter 9 pages 262-280, also see Figure 9.5 through 9.8, disclose the method of using Inline Style Information in Microsoft Front page editor, wherein user allow to place a tag that has the STYLE attribute in the HTML document,) Examiner read the above in the broadest reasonable interpretation to the claim limitation, wherein in-line editing function would have been an obvious variant of Inline Style Information to attach formatting styles to HTML elements, to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made,

responsive to the indication of the designed in-line editing function, however (Ladd in Chapter 9 pages 262-280, also see Figure 9.5 through 9.8, disclose the method of using Inline Style Information in Microsoft Front page editor, wherein user allow to place a tag that has the STYLE attribute in the HTML document,) Examiner read the above in the broadest reasonable interpretation to the claim limitation, wherein in-line editing function would have been an obvious variant of Inline Style Information to attach

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formatting styles to HTML elements, to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made,

inserting immediately prior to the selected portion a first in-line editing tag corresponding to the desired in-line editing function; detecting object tag elements within the selected portion; inserting immediately prior to each object tag element within the selected portion a second in-line editing tag corresponding to the desired in-line editing function and inserting the second in-line editing tag at the end of the selected portion; and inserting immediately after each object tag element within the selected portion the first in-line editing tag, wherein the first and second in-line editing tags are distinguishable from the object tag elements irrespective of the in-line editing function to which the first and the second in-line editing tags correspond, however (at Ladd in Chapter 9 pages 262-280, also see Figure 9.5 through 9.8, disclose the method of using Inline Style Information in Microsoft Front page editor, wherein user allow to place a tag that has the STYLE attribute in the HTML document, also Ladd in Chapter 24 though Chapter 26 pages 582-668, also see Fig. 26.4 through 26.6, discloses the DHTML and CSS method, which is discussed more detail of using DHTML with styles wherein user allow to attach formatting styles to HTML elements in a variety of ways, such as (listing 26.4) shows an example of dynamically changing the style of elements of an HTML document. In this example, the format is applied to two elements in different ways either through an embedded style sheet created with the <STYLE> tag or through the STYLE attribute. No matter which way you do it, the script changes the format in response to the onMouseDown and onMouseUp events. (Figure 26.5 and Figure 26.6) show the before and after screen shots of this HTML document)

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Examiner read the above in the broadest reasonable interpretation to the claim limitation, wherein in-line editing function and in-line editing tags would have been an obvious variant of Inline Style Information to attach formatting styles to HTML elements and <STYLE> tag, to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made.

In addition, Examiner would like to explain further detail in his own opinion as illustrating in the below examples for more support to the DHTML, CSS and inline Style concept as described above:

- i. A typical syntax example for defines styles directly in an HTML tag.

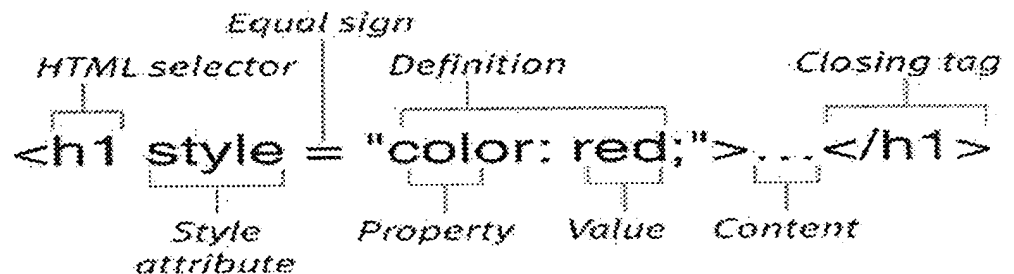
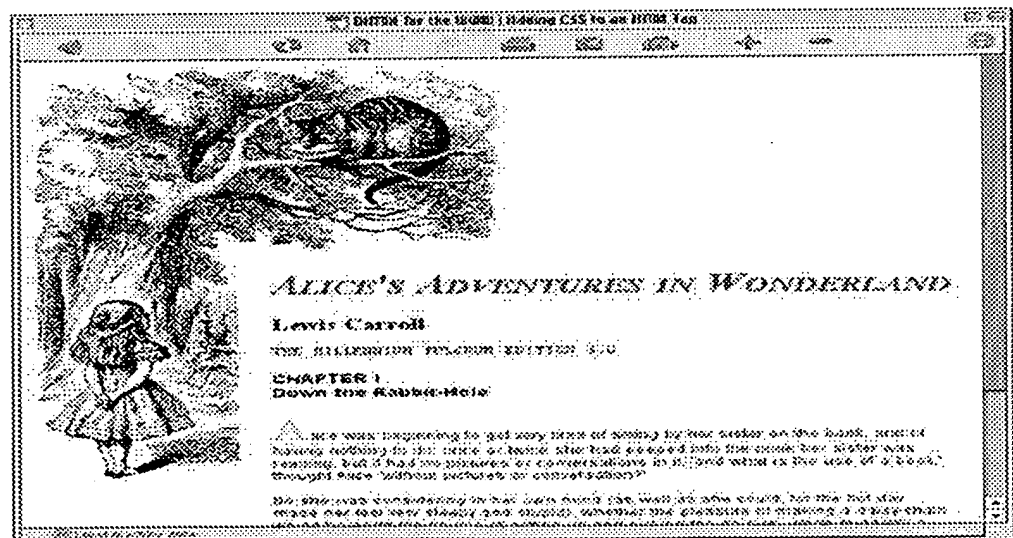


Figure 2.4. The styles have been placed directly into the tags.



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ii. A typical situation of adding CSS to a web page wherein the "*Alice's Adventures in Wonderland*" would display in red color, wherein the styles have been placed directly into the tags.

style attribute:

```

<html>
<body style="background:white
-- url(Calice23.gif) no-repeat; font-family:
-- arial,helvetica,geneva,sans-serif;
-- word-spacing: 1px;position: relative;
-- top:185px; left:165px; width:480px;">
<br>
<h1 style="font:small-caps bold 1.5em
-- 1.5em 'minion web' Georgia, 'Times New
-- Roman', Times, serif">Alice's Adventures
-- in Wonderland</h1>
<h2 style="font: bold 1.5em 'minion web'
-- Georgia, 'Times New Roman', Times, serif">
-- Lewis Carroll</h2>
<p style="style: italic; font-family:
-- monospace;">THE MILLENNIUM FULCRUM EDITION
-- 3.02</p>
<h3>CHAPTER I
<br>Down the Rabbit-Hole</h3>
<p><span style="font: 300%/100% serif;
-- color: #999999; margin-right: -3px;
-- ">A</span>lice was beginning to get very
-- tired of sitting by her sister on the
-- bank...</p>
<p>So she was considering in her own
-- mind...</p>
<p>There was nothing so <i>very</i>
-- remarkable in that...</p>
</body>
</html>

```

iii. Therefor each tag would receive instruction on how the content within it should behave, by means of style attribute as show above.

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified the FrontPage 2000 web builder and create your own web application of Matthews, to includes a means of in-line editing function and in-line editing tags of Ladd. One of the ordinary skills in the art would have been motivated to perform such a modification to enabling the use of Dynamic HTML to create dynamic

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content, wherein HTML elements that are changed within the Web browser on-the-fly (as taught by Ladd in Chapter 26 page 658-659 above "Listing 26.7").

In regard to independent claim 7, is directed to a software package for performing the method of claim 1, and further view of the following, and is similarly rejected along the same rationale,

...document which may be viewed using a conventional web browser, each tag have a custom attribute, however (Ladd in Chapter 9 pages 262-280, also see Figure 9.5 through 9.8, disclose the method of using Inline Style Information in Microsoft Front page editor, wherein user allow to place a tag that has the STYLE attribute in the HTML document, also Ladd in Chapter 24 though Chapter 26 pages 582-668, also see Fig. 26.4 through 26.6, discloses the DHTML and CSS method, which is discussed more detail of using DHTML with styles wherein user allow to attach formatting styles to HTML elements in a variety of ways, such as (listing 26.4) shows an example of dynamically changing the style of elements of an HTML document. In this example, the format is applied to two elements in different ways either through an embedded style sheet created with the <STYLE> tag or through the STYLE attribute. No matter which way you do it, the script changes the format in response to the onMouseDown and onMouseUp events. (Figure 26.5 and Figure 26.6) show the before and after screen shots of this HTML document, also as taught by Ladd in Chapter 26 page 658-659 above "Listing 26.7", discloses the use of Dynamic HTML to create dynamic content, wherein HTML elements that are changed within the Web browser on-the-fly).

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified the FrontPage 2000 web builder and create your own web application of Matthews, to includes a means of in-line editing function and in-line editing tags of Ladd. One of the ordinary skills in the art would have been motivated to perform such a modification to enabling the use of Dynamic HTML to create dynamic content, wherein HTML elements that are changed within the Web browser on-the-fly (as taught by Ladd in Chapter 26 page 658-659 above "Listing 26.7").

In regard to dependent claim 2, the first editing tag opens the desired editing function and the second editing tag closes the desired editing function (Matthews at page 468, table 13-3, discloses a pairs of tags, such as , for applying the Bold physical character style to the enclosed character).

In regard to dependent claims 5-6, incorporate substantially similar subject matter as cited in claims 1-2 above, and are similarly rejected along the same rationale.

In regard to dependent claim 8, is directed to a software package for performing the method of claim 2, and is similarly rejected along the same rationale.

In regard to dependent claims 11-12, are directed to a software package for performing the method of claims 1-2, and are similarly rejected along the same rationale.

In regard to dependent claim 27, incorporate substantially similar subject matter as cited in dependent claims 1 above, and further view of the following, and is similarly rejected along the same rationale,

receiving the indication of the desired editing function includes receiving a user selection of the desired editing function from an editing toolbar or a pull down menu, (Matthews at pages 512-513, discloses DHTML Effects toolbar).

In regard to dependent claim 28, receiving the indication of the selected portion of the Web-based document to be edited includes receiving a user input highlighting the selected portion (Matthews at pages 462-467, discloses the tolls of using color as shown in table 13.2. listing 13.2, such as: color, shade and there of).

Response to Argument

7. Applicant's Remark filed 1/06/2006 have been fully considered and they are persuasive to overcome the prior art of record of claims 3-4, 13-14, 17-26 and 29-32, however, Examiner maintains the rejection for those unamended limitations (i.e. claims 1-2, 5-8, 11-12 and 27-28. The reason for rejection is set forth in the rejection state above and further more of the following:

Reponses to argument claims 1-2, 5-8, 11-12 and 27-28, Remarks pages 9-14:

Applicant argues that Mathews and Ladd fail to teach and/or suggest the limitations as claimed in independent claim 1. Examiner respectfully disagrees, the reason of rejection is set forth in the rejection above and further more of the following, the FrontPage 2000 web builder and create your own web application of Matthews Editing a web on a server pages 856-858, discloses a detail steps of how to edit the user design portion of the web page directly on server just as you would on your own computer, to include the means of providing an OBJECT ORIENTED EDITOR comprised of an object system, object framework, script language and a user interface:

Object system provides support for many objects (object used here is a web documents) and property related functions, including, but not limited to, adding or removing a property associated with an object, creating a child of an object, and duplicating an object such as: provides for the creation of a hierarchy of HTML objects which contain methods to create appropriate HTML, provides for an extensible and flexible list of attributes, and creates on-screen editor features, provides a user with the ability to take out unwanted features in an HTML document as well.

Object framework provides a set of objects for developing Web documents, such as created and published and provided arbitrary collections of objects, arrays, list and vectors, objects that handle errors and events, and user interface objects such as buttons and scrollers.

The script language is a complete object oriented programming language for writing, compiling, and executing handlers.

The user interface supports drag and drop (i.e. using mouse movement operations references to objects, properties, and handlers between the various windows, editors and browsers, (Ladd in Chapter 9 pages 262-280, also see Figure 9.5 through 9.8, disclose the method of using Inline Style Information in Microsoft Front page editor, wherein user allow to place a tag that has the STYLE attribute in the HTML document, also Ladd in Chapter 24 though Chapter 26 pages 582-668, also see Fig. 26.4 through 26.6, discloses the DHTML and CSS method, which is discussed more detail of using DHTML with styles wherein user allow to attach formatting styles to HTML elements in a variety of ways, such as (listing 26.4) shows an example of dynamically changing the style of elements of an HTML document. In this example, the format is applied to two elements

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in different ways either through an embedded style sheet created with the <STYLE> tag or through the STYLE attribute. No matter which way you do it, the script changes the format in response to the onMouseDown and onMouseUp events. (Figure 26.5 and Figure 26.6) show the before and after screen shots of this HTML document, also as taught by Ladd in Chapter 26 page 658-659 above "Listing 26.7", discloses the use of Dynamic HTML to create dynamic content, wherein HTML elements that are changed within the Web browser on-the-fly).

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified the FrontPage 2000 web builder and create your own web application of Matthews, to includes a means of in-line editing function and in-line editing tags of Ladd. One of the ordinary skills in the art would have been motivated to perform such a modification to enabling the use of Dynamic HTML to create dynamic content, wherein HTML elements that are changed within the Web browser on-the-fly (as taught by Ladd in Chapter 26 page 658-659 above "Listing 26.7"),

Thus independent claim 1 remains rejected, which lead to the rejection of the intervening claims 2, 5-6, 11-12 and 27-28.

Conclusion

8. **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL.** Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not

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mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Quoc A. Tran whose telephone number is (571) 272-4103. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday through Friday from 8:30AM to 5:00PM.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Stephen Hong can be reached on (571) -272-4124. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

Quoc A. Tran
Patent Examiner
Technology Center 2176
June 10, 2005

William L. Bashore
WILLIAM BASHORE
PRIMARY EXAMINER
3/27/2006